

The Sun.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882.

Announcements Today.

Editor's Open House—**1000 hours.**
Bonaparte's Museum—**Indoor and Street.**
Government Theaters—**The Water Way.**
University's 14th St. Theaters—**Opera-Palace.**
Metropolitan (Admiralty) Room of Masters.
Madison Square—**Theatre Royal.**
Museum

The News from Egypt.

It is now evident that during the bombardment of the forts, which began on Monday, the city of Alexandria itself was shelled in a way of which the British despatches give no idea. The widespread conflagration that ensued upon the bombardment, and the great amount of destruction that has been wrought during the week, are proof that the work of the British guns was very thoroughly done. According to the latest despatches of Admiral Seymour, the fires were still raging yesterday; explosions were heard from time to time; the incendiary's torch was in play; and the greater part of the city was in ruins.

The force of British marines that entered the city on Thursday was active yesterday, and the state of things can be imagined from the fact that perhaps not more than a thousand marines are able to hold their ground. They had some fighting in the streets; their Gatling guns were brought to bear upon the phantoms who are spoken of as Arabs, many of whom were killed; a body of marines was ordered to march through the town and shoot all disorderly persons, many of whom were summarily dealt with; the people left in the city were panic-stricken, while the naval guns from the men-of-war in the harbor were said to be firing over the city. Yesterday, therefore, was another day of horror for Alexandria.

The report about the Egyptian army is that two-thirds of the troops deserted during the bombardment, and that ARABAT Pasha has but 4,000 disorganized men, who are dispersing. But it may turn out that the report is incorrect.

The Khedive himself is in a quandary. A proclamation prepared in his name calls for the entire of the troops deserted during the bombardment, and that ARABAT Pasha has but 4,000 disorganized men, who are dispersing. But it may turn out that the report is incorrect.

The action of England has had the approval of Germany and Austria, and now we have a semi-official announcement of the continuance of the accord between England and France, which are expected to come to a definite understanding respecting Egypt. It appears that the Greeks also have an eye to circumstances, and have not forgotten the profit that accrued to Sardinia from sending a contingent to the Crimea during the English and French war against Russia; for the Government of Athens has expressed its readiness to support intervention in Egypt with a corps of 5,000 men.

The English in Egypt.

We cannot see the justice of the criticism which condemns Admiral SIRKENNELL's bombardment of Alexandria as a great blunder, because there was not a British army on hand to support the naval demonstration and to conquer the country.

After the massacre of June 11, and with ARABAT Pasha and his palace revolution triumphant in Egypt, it was indispensable, from the English point of view, that a blow should be struck which should vindicate the historical promptness of England to defend her subjects in foreign countries, and to avenge outrages committed against them. Such a blow was the bombardment which Admiral SIRKENNELL completed on Tuesday and Wednesday. Of course its consequences are already seen to be very serious, and it was plain beforehand that they could not be otherwise. The destruction of property and life transpires, doubtless, the amount of mischief that the British Government wished to produce; but this was something that could not be prevented nor helped.

Very possibly England may be compelled by circumstances to undertake the permanent government of Egypt. Such an enterprise would require, even with the cooperation of her fleet, an army of at least one hundred thousand men. The French conquest of Tunis would be a small matter compared to it; and yet that undertaking has sensibly taxed the military and financial resources of France. But it was impossible for the British Government to wait for the preparation of so great a military expedition. It was indispensable to strike at once, and to strike heavily. That is what they have done; and less than that they could not have done without becoming the laughing stock of the world.

Will New York Have Another Bridge?

The completion of the Brooklyn Bridge within a few years, which does not now appear as improbable as it did some time ago, is likely to have an important influence upon the direction of travel in this city. A multitude of passengers and a stream of vehicles pouring into Chambers street at the New York terminus of the bridge will certainly make that point the scene of frequent blockades, that must seriously interrupt travel unless some relief is given. There is no approaching street in exact line with the bridge, and a procession of vehicles coming by way of Chambers street would either have to take a diagonal path, which would block street cars and make the progress of both very slow, or turn right angle at the Chambers street corner and in a short distance another right angle to get upon the bridge. This would also be an awkward way of approach.

It is presumed that the heavy trucks having business with the warehousemen on the Brooklyn river front will use the ferries in preference to the bridge, but the farmers' wagons from the country beyond Brooklyn, the green-wagons that come to this city for market-stuff, the delivery wagons of the up-town stores, where business it is expected will be increased, the carriages of those who will be apt to utilize the excellent drives about Brooklyn when the bridge is opened, as well as those who come to the city for shopping and visiting, and to visit the opera and their theaters, will probably make the bridge untenable.

The natural barrier to vehicles that comes over the bridge will be toward Brooklyn, already a crowded thoroughfare. The question, therefore, comes to the surface. How is Broadway to be reached? How is Broadway to be relieved? We believe that an automobile railway in permanent, and both are said to be in the air, a proposed operation, that will relieve the load of traffic in the City Hall Park, and a street across between the City Hall and the Bronx.

The other plan is, to drive through Beecher's Case.

Our esteemed co-terminous in Boston, the *Congregationalist*, a religious journal of consistency and character, deeply regrets a recent sermon in which HENRY WARD BEECHER denounced the doctrine of eternal punishment, and stigmatized as "puerile, if not idiotic, the faith of those who believe in the fall of Adam." Against these sentiments the *Bethel Amicus* protests in its protest. Their editor, Mr. BEECHER, the chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee,

by his acts, when a popular clergyman becomes notoriously guilty of adultery and perjury, that fact affords an occasion for inexpresible sadness of a much deeper character than should attend any digression in the sphere of opinion; and yet the *Congregationalist* allows these tremendous and deadly sins to pass by without a word of denunciation, while it seizes upon BEECHER's doubt concerning hell as a thing of great weight and moment!

We have heard before of taking title of mint, anise, and cummin, while neglecting the weightier matters of the law.

Lord BEAUFORTFIELD might well have

tried in his grave with envy and impatience, during the delay of the *Gloucester* Government to score the easy success lying before it in the bombardment of Alexandria. Had he been at the head of English affairs, no doubt the guns of Admiral SEYMOUR would have opened their mouths long before they actually did, and would have been accompanied by a land demonstration not less telling. The situation is, however, he has been throughout, one after another, Lord BEAUFORTFIELD's heart, full of opportunities for a theatrical stroke, sensational yet safe.

Imports in general were somewhat

larger during the first half of this year than during the first half of 1881 when they had increased very largely over those of 1880. But there are prominent exceptions to the rule.

Thus the importation of railroad iron at the port of New York has fallen off heavily this year, being but 74,310 bars against 145,298 for the first six months of 1881. Cigars have also fallen off from \$1,813,694 to a value of \$1,072,936. Hides have likewise been imported less freely, while Peruvian cotton has fallen from 1,403 packages to 1,092, having the lowest price per package since 1880, from \$6.83 to \$4.63. Cotton and lambs, from \$169,490 to \$93,554. Oranges, champagne, tobacco in packages, and hemp also show notable imports. There has been for more than a year a steady increase of imports in the majority of products.

For improving the garden, procuring manure, tools, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress.

The Legislative bill appropriates \$16,700

for this purpose of Congressmen for the next year. One of the items of the bill reads as follows:

"For improving the garden, procuring manure, tools, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress."

This money is expended by the super-

tendent, an office but recently created, with

only the nominal check of the Library Com-

mittee, who pass the vouchers with little ex-

amination. He may expend the whole sum at his pleasure, without being called to ac-

count as other officers are.

An additional allowance for bouquets is

contained in the pending Sundry Civil bill in

these vague words:

"Bouquets—allow—For flowers and materials in connection with repairs and improvements to Botanic Garden, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars."

This appropriation was separated from the others in order to mislead the unwary. The intention is plain, because there is no good reason why the whole cost of the garden should not be seen in a single bill. The "repa-

pairs and improvements" are swelling up every year, like those of the White House, and somebody is profiting by the manage-

ment. But what does Congress care, if there are plenty of bouquets and the people foot

the bill?

Where the Cruelty Was.

"Let some one write, some time, upon the cruelty of the sensationalism of the modern press." With these words a correspondent of the Newark *Daily Journal* closes a letter, in which he bitterly complains of newspapers for having given publicity to facts concerning the early career of a clergyman recently deceased.

But what was the "sensationalism" he calls so cruel? It consisted, we are told, in publishing what belonged to the public: in recording a history which was brought out by a lawsuit.

The case to which this writer refers was that of Dr. PENNELL, and it is well known to the readers of THE SUN, that he is a

saintly man who claimed to be son of the

Khedive of Egypt. But there may be an explanation to this.

Will Arthur come up to the work, and show himself equal to the occasion?

ALAS FOR BEN HARRISON!

We Have Fears that we Will Not Answer!

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A correspondent of

The Sun wants to know whether Senator BEN HARRISON can be trusted as a presidential aspirant. I am sorry to say that apparently the proof is against such a supposition.

I am, however, for all appearances sake, inclined to trust him as to count for him.

What is the question? What can be said

about his record? Let us look at his record.

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